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5th. She is on the meridian 57 min. past five, having under her the small stars in the head of the Archer. At nine she is 69° from the first of Pegasus.

10th. The moon is on the meridian at 34 min. past ten, having above her the four stars in Square, the two Eastern being to the East, and the two Western to the West of the meridian, at nine she is $74\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ deg. from Aldebaran, and of course at nearly the same distance, though not so far from the planet Jupiter.

15th. She rises under Jupiter and the Pleiade and is soon followed by Aldebaran, and the group formed by these stars will excite attention during the night. Before she sets she passes a large part of the Bull but does not reach Aldebaran before day light.

20th. She is in the barren space in the Crab, having passed the line drawn between the two first stars of the Twins and produced, and during the morning of the 21st we shall see these stars above her.

25th. She rises under Mars and near the second of the Virgin; and, as she ascends the heavens, we perceive to the East of her the five stars in triangle of this constellation, and on this and the following morning, we shall observe between her and the sun, before sunrise, Mercury and the first of the Virgin.

Mercury is in his inferior conjunction on the 17th at three quarters past nine in the morning, and of course he is an evening star during the former part of the month, but a morning star during the latter. The moon passes him on the 26th.

Venus is an evening star, being at her greatest elongation on the 17th, her motion is direct through about 30° being on the first about 6° from the south of the Scorpion and to the west of this star, under which, and above Antares, her course is directed, and she finishes it near midway between the eighth, the serpent bearer and the third of the Archer. The Moon passes her on the second.

Mars is an evening star, his height above the horizon at sunrise continually increasing; his motion is direct through a little more than 19° . The moon passes him on the 24th.

Jupiter is on the meridian at half past three in the morning of the 1st and at a quarter past two on the 19th. On the first he rises about eight in the evening and earlier every succeeding night his motion is retrograde, through a little more than $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. He is in a conspicuous situation between the Pleiades and Hyades, but to the West of the line between these stars and Aldebaran, but further from the latter star, and this distance is daily increasing. The moon passes him on the 10th.

Saturn is an evening star, and his duration above the horizon after sun-set is daily decreasing, in the middle of the month, we may notice the passage of Venus by him.

The moon passes him on the 31st.

Herschell is but about 8 or 9 deg. above the horizon at sun set on the first, and this height is daily diminishing. The moon passes him on the 1st and again on the 29th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

1st SATELLITE.				2d SATELLITE.				3d SATELLITE.							
Immersion.				Immersion.											
DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.
2	4	16	14	2	5	52	49	7	17	24	2 Im.				
3	22	44	39	5	18	52	1	7	19	28	19 E.				
5	17	13	5	9	8	10	6	14	21	23	44 Im.				
7	11	41	30	12	21	29	17	14	23	28	34 E.				
9	6	9	57	16	10	47	24	22	1	23	19 Im.				
11	0	38	23	20	0	6	35	22	3	28	41 E.				
12	19	6	51	23	3	24	44	29	5	23	2 Im				
14	13	35	17	27	2	43	54	29	7	28	56 E.				
16	8	3	46	30	16	2	5								
18	2	32	13												
19	21	0	43												

Look to the right hand.*

* First Satellite Continued.

21	15	29	10
22	9	57	41
23	4	26	9
24	22	54	42
25	17	23	11
26	11	51	43

ERRATA IN NO. 25.

P. 100, col. 1, line 18, for Dillon, read Nathan... P. 145, col. 1, line 34, *dele salt...*
P. 159, col. 1, line 20, for argument, read augmented... P. 164, 11th line from bottom
for satellites is omitted, read are omitted... P. 164, last sentence, for they read his.